



BM62G3 – PERILAKU KONSUMEN

PROSES KEPUTUSAN KONSUMEN: PENGENALAN MASALAH

OSA OMAR SHARIF

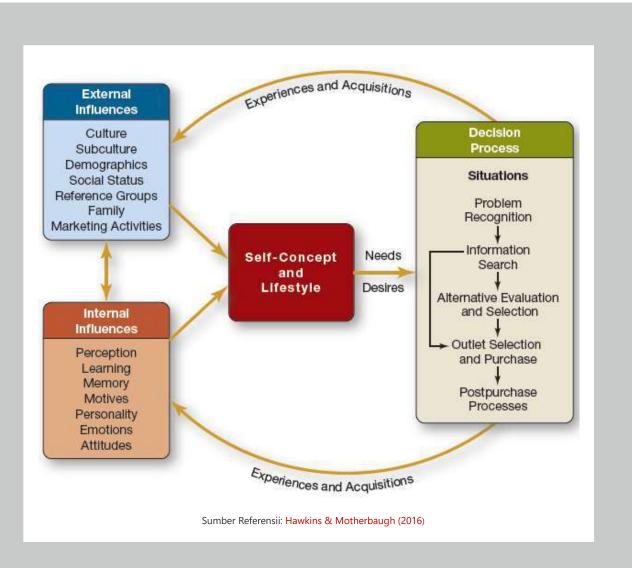
S1 MBTI – FAKULTAS EKONOMI DAN BISNIS





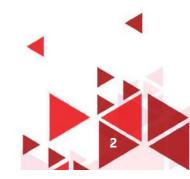
Learning Objectives

- 1. Understand the impact of purchase involvement on the decision process and be able to differentiate purchase involvement from product involvement.
- 2. Know the various types of decision making used by consumers.
- 3. Know what problem recognition is, how it occurs and how it fits into the consumer decision-making process.
- 4. Understand how the importance of a recognized problem and the degree of discrepancy between the desired and actual state each contributes to the motivation to solve the problem.
- 5. Understand how marketing strategy can be developed based on problem recognition and its effect on the consumer decision process.





Overall Model of Consumer Behavior





What is Purchase Involvement?

Purchase involvement is the level of concern for, or interest in, the purchase process triggered by the need to consider a particular purchase.

> What factors influence purchase involvement?

- Individual Characteristics
- Product Characteristics
- Situational Characteristics

How does purchase involvement differ from product involvement?

Product Involvement (Enduring Involvement) is a high level of involvement with a brand or a product category.



Involvement



What is problem recognition?

Problem recognition is the result of a discrepancy between a desired state and an actual state that is sufficient to arouse and activate the decision process.

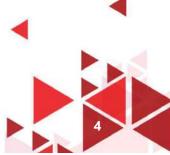
Consumer problems can be:

- 1. Active
- 2. Inactive

What factors determine a consumer's level of motivation to solve a particular problem?

1. The magnitude of the discrepancy between the desired and actual states.

2. The relative importance of the problem.



Problem Recognition



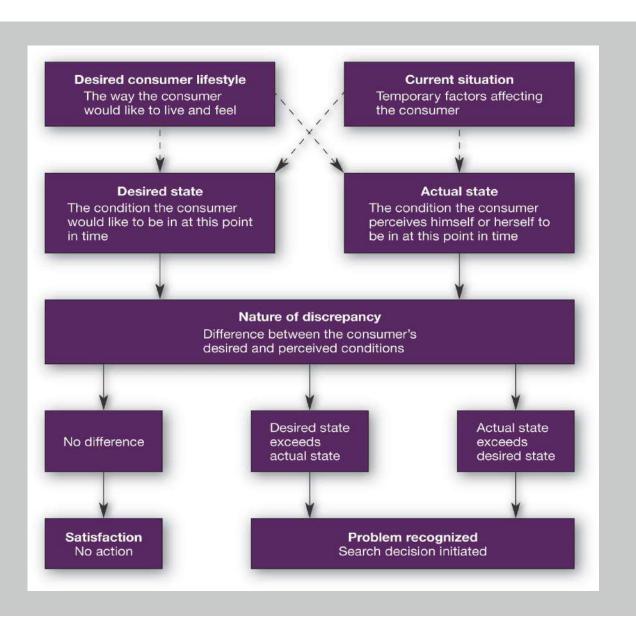




Sumber Referensii: Hawkins & Motherbaugh (2016)

Active vs. Inactive Problem







The Process of Problem Recognition

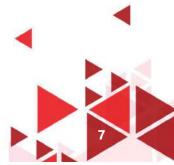






Culture/subculture Past decisions Social status Normal depletion Reference group Less Product/brand performance than Household characteristics Individual development Financial status/expectations Equal Desired Actual to state state Previous decisions <- Emotions Individual development Greater > Government/consumer groups than Emotions Availability of products Motives < Situation Situation

Non-marketing Factors Affecting Problem Recognition





Measuring Consumer Problems

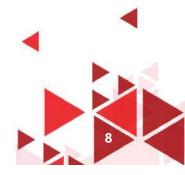
- Activity Analysis
- Product Analysis
- Problem Analysis
- Human Factors and Emotion Research

Reacting to Problem Recognition

Activating Problem Recognition

- Generic versus Selective
- Approaches:
 - 1. Increase Discrepancy
 - 2. Increase Perceptions of Importance of Discrepancy
 - 3. Influence Timing of Problem Recognition

Suppressing Problem Recognition



Impact on Marketing Strategy





Generic versus Selective





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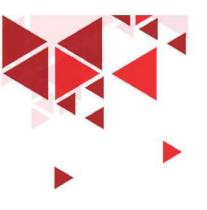


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Activating Problem Recognition







TERIMA KASIH

